

Longridge Urban District Council

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

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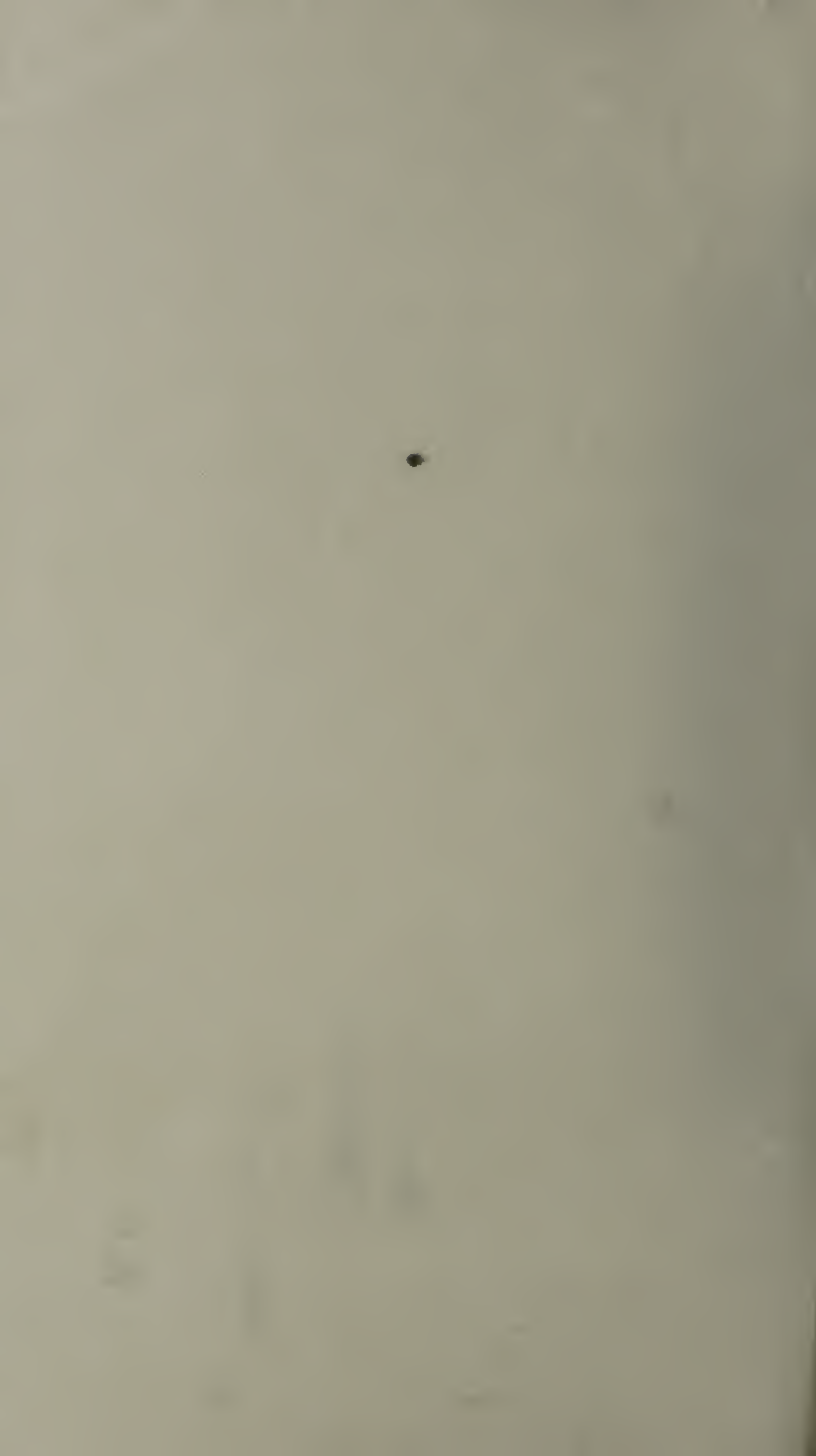
Medical Officer of Health

and

Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December 1970

2



L O N G R I D G E   U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, 1970/71

Chairman of the Council: Councillor F. Singleton

HEALTH HOUSING AND PARKS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor K.Thornber M.B.Ch.B.,D.O.B.C.O.G.  
M.R.C.,GP.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W.Page

Other Members: Councillor Mrs.A.Riding  
Councillor W.Houghton  
Councillor D.Coulston

Medical Officer of Health: J.Walker,M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.,L.D.S., D.P.D.,  
Also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health  
Division No. 4 Lancashire County Council and  
Medical Officer of Health to the Adlington,  
Leyland, Fulwood, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell  
Urban District Councils, Chorley Borough  
Council and Chorley and Preston Rural District  
Councils.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: N.T.W. Pover, L.R.C.S.,L.R.F.P.S.,L.M.S.S.A.,  
D.P.H.,Also Senior Assistant Divisional  
Medical Officer. (Resigned 30/9/70).

L.M.Mayer-Jones, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
Also Senior Assistant Medical Officer.  
(Appointed 1/10/70).

Public Health Inspector: V.N.Page, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
Also Cleansing Superintendent.



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Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Longridge.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year ended 31st December 1970.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the District at mid-1970 was 6,410 which is 283 more than the estimate for 1969.

The number of live births assignable to the District was 122 which is 4 more than in 1969. The crude birth rate for the year was 19.0 (adjusted 21.9) per 1,000 estimated population which again is considerably higher than the birth rates for England and Wales and Lancashire at 16.0 and 16.9 (adjusted 17.2) respectively. The number of illegitimate live births fell by 3 to 6.

The number of deaths assigned to the District was 68 which is 12 fewer than in the previous year. The crude death rate was 10.6 (adjusted 12.2) per 1,000 estimated population. The death rate for the country as a whole and for Lancashire were 11.7 and 12.5 (adjusted 13.6) respectively.

The Registrar General provides a table giving the causes of death in age groups and this table is again reproduced in the Report. From this it will be seen that 22 of the 68 deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or over and a further 20 were between 65 and 74 years of age. These two groups together accounted for 42 or almost 62 per cent of the total of 68 deaths.

In regard to causes of death, heart diseases were again the largest single cause with 28 deaths which is one more than in 1969. All but 5 of these deaths were from ischaemic heart disease (coronary disease) which is one more than in the previous year. The number who died from malignant disease was 11 (including one from leukaemia) which is exactly the same as in 1969. Deaths from lung cancer were 3 in 1970 compared with 2 in 1969. The recent report of the Royal College of Physicians has drawn attention to evidence that smoking, and in particular cigarette smoking, is even more damaging to health than was previously thought. Cerebro-vascular disease (strokes) accounted for 9 deaths which is 6 fewer than in 1969. Respiratory diseases caused 5 deaths compared with 11 in 1969. It is again pleasing to note that for the seventh successive year there were no deaths attributable to tuberculosis and again no cases of this disease were notified.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 2 the same as in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 16 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figures for England and Wales and Lancashire were 18 and 19.8 respectively. It is also pleasing to report that for the fifth successive year there were no deaths arising from childbirth or abortion. There were 3 still births as compared with 4 in 1969.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 132 as compared with 32 in 1969. The increase is mainly accounted for by there being 26 more notifications of scarlet fever and 76 more of measles. An increased incidence of measles in 1970 was forecast in my report for 1969. Infective jaundice accounted for 4 notifications compared with 11 in 1969. As stated in my last Report a vaccine is now available against measles and it is hoped that parents of children who have not had the disease will have them protected - a simple procedure involving only one small injection - so that measles may be eradicated as has been practically so in several other infectious diseases. During the year 1970 protection against yet another



infectious disease became available - namely rubella or german measles. This disease is now recognised as a serious danger to women during pregnancy because of its potentially harmful effects on the unborn child resulting in congenital abnormalities. Vaccination against german measles is offered to all girls between the ages of 11 and 14 years of age and again only one small injection is required. The availability of these new vaccines must not, however, lead to the neglect of protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis otherwise there is a real danger of the re-appearance of these diseases as has been emphasised by the recent outbreak of diphtheria in Manchester.

The County Council's school clinic and child health centre in King Street, the building of which was completed early in 1970, is proving a great asset to the District and as time goes it is anticipated that this will even more so prove to be the case. An extension to provide accommodation for the General Practitioners of the District has been included in the County Council's building programme for the year 1972/73.

The year 1970 was European Conservation Year and much of the publicity arising therefrom seemed to recognise and emphasise the value of the efforts being made by Local Authorities and particularly Health Departments in promoting healthier environmental conditions, such matters as supervision of food and water supplies, housing, clean air, refuse collection and disposal, sewage treatment and disposal and noise abatement are but some of the factors requiring constant vigilance.

In this connection it is perhaps pertinent to mention the lively discussion on fluoridation of the water supply which the committee held on the presentation of my last Annual Report. Although the matter has been raised at subsequent meetings no decision has yet been reached as to what the Council's attitude should be.

Another matter which required considerable attention during the year was the provision of sanitary convenience for the Go-Kart Race Meetings which are now being held in the District and attract large attendances.

Longridge Urban District was originally included in the proposed New City but after strong representation and objections by numerous interested parties at the enquiry, Longridge together with other surrounding areas was deleted from the proposed New City.

My sincere thanks are due to Mr. V.N.Page, Public Health Inspector, for his willing assistance and co-operation at all times.

I must also express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant

J.WALKER

Medical Officer of Health

### Physical Features of the Area

The Physical and geological features of the area, which have been described in previous reports, remain substantially the same.

### Statistics of the Area

Area in acres	3,285
Population (Census 1931)	4,158
Population (Census 1951)	4,308
Population (Census 1961)	4,686
Registrar General's estimate of Home Population (Mid 1970)	6,410
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	1,067
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1951)	1,336
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1961)	1,549
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Ratebook 1969)	2,105
Number of dwellings occupied (Ratebook 1970)	2,248
Rateable value 1970/71	191,742
Sum represented by a penny rate 1970/71	720

### Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There have been no changes worthy of comment in the social conditions and amenities of the area.

### Vital Statistics

#### Births

#### Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	69	47	116
Illegitimate	3	3	6
	72	50	122

Birth Rate per 1,000 population crude: 19.0

#### Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	1	2	3

Stillbirths rate per 1,000 total births: 24



Table of Vital Statistics  
Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n. Crude	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n. Crude	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1970	122	19.0	68	10.6	3	24.0
Year 1969	118	19.1	80	13.0	4	33.0
Year 1968	111	18.4	63	10.5	1	9.0
Year 1967	132	23.1	52	9.1	Nil	Nil
Year 1966	128	23.3	68	12.4	5	37.6
Year 1965	135	25.4	57	10.7	2	14.6
Average 5 years 1965 to 1969	124.8	21.9	64.0	11.14	2.4	18.84

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as "crude" rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 1.15 and 1.15 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate - 21.9 per 1,000 population

Adjusted Death Rate - 12.2 per 1,000 population

Table of Vital Statistics  
Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Total under 1 year	
	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live Births
Year 1970	Nil	Nil	2	16.0
Year 1969	Nil	Nil	2	17.0
Year 1968	Nil	Nil	1	9.0
Year 1967	Nil	Nil	1	8.0
Year 1966	Nil	Nil	3	23.4
Year 1965	1	7.30	4	29.6
Average 5 years 1965 to 1969	.2	1.10	2.2	16.6



Comparative Tables of Vital Statistics for  
Longridge, Lancashire, England and Wales

	For 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total live and Stillbirths	Per 1,000 live Births
Longridge Average 5 years 1965-1969	21.9	11.14	1.10	16.6
1970	21.9	12.2	Nil	16.0
Lancashire 1970	17.2	13.6	0.14	19.8
England and Wales 1970 Crude	16.0	11.7	0.18	18.0

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 1  
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 8

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age 1  
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 8

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week  
combined per 1,000 total births 32

Infantile Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age 2  
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 16

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	Neo-Natal (Under 4 weeks)		Early Neo- Natal (under 1 week)		Perinatal (Under 1 week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1970	1	8.0	1	8.0	3	24
Year 1969	1	8.0	1	8.0	5	41.0
Year 1968	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	9.0
Year 1967	1	8.0	1	8.0	1	8.0
Year 1966	2	15.6	1	7.8	6	45.1
Year 1965	4	22.2	3	22.2	5	36.5
Average 5 years 1965 - 1969	1.6	10.76	1.2	9.2	3.0	27.9

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1970

Cause of death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years									
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
B18 Other infective and parasitic diseases	M F	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	
B19(10) Leukaemia	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B23 Anaemias	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
B46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M F	12 11	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	3	2	
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	M F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
B31 Influenza	M F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
B32 Pneumonia	M F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1970, cont'd.

Cause of death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M F	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M F	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-
B46(8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M F	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
B46(9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M F	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-
B42 Congenital Anomalies	M F	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B43 Birth Injury, difficult labour, etc.	M F	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M F	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
BE48 All other accidents	M F	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	M F	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M F	35 33	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	1 1	4 1	2 4	7 4	8 12	11 11



### Analysis of Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart were the largest single cause of deaths and numbered .1 more than 1969.

Deaths from malignant diseases were the same as in the previous year. Vascular lesions of the nervous system numbered 6 less than in 1969.

### Infant Mortality

There were two deaths of infants under one year, the same number as the previous year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 16 per 1,000 live births as compared with 17 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.0.

The cause of the death of the infants under one is given below:-

Male	Under 1 year	Cerebral Haemorrhage
Male	Under 1 week	Subarachnoid Haemorrhage

### TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

There were no deaths attributable to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The death rate per 1,000 of population from the disease is 0.00 for Respiratory and Non-Respiratory. The comparative figures for England and Wales are 0.019 and 0.014 respectively.

The number of persons on the register at the end of the year under review is shown below:-

<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
Male	Female	Male	Female
6	3	0	4
9		4	

### Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for Longridge Lancashire, England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of estimated population		
	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Longridge Average 5 years 1965-1969	0.00	0.00	0.00
1969	0.00	0.00	0.00
1970	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lancashire 1970	0.015	0.010	0.025
England and Wales 1970	0.019	0.014	0.033

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory under the directorship of Dr. L. Robertson is situated in Meadow Street, Preston, alongside the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Bacteriological examinations of routine samples of milk, ~~ice-cream~~ and water were continued during the year together with the biological examination of milk for the presence of tubercle bacillus and brucella organisms, and also the examination of faecal specimens and suspected foods in cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

A total of 104 samples and specimens were submitted and examined during the year and reports subsequently issued on the results of the various tests.

Chemical analysis were usually carried out by the County Analyst.

### Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases: Are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation ... Hospital. Three cases were admitted to hospital in 1970.

General Diseases: Three hospitals are available for patients in this district.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) Preston Royal Infirmary                      | ) Administered by the<br>Preston & Chorley<br>Hospital Management<br>Committee |
| 2) Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston               |  |
| 3) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston |  |

Venereal Diseases: Clinics are held at Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

### National Assistance Act, 1948

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

It was not necessary to exercise the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.



## COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA

There are a variety of Health Services of the Lancashire County Council operated in the area and which are under the control of the No.4 Divisional Health Committee, East Cliff County Offices, Fishergate, Preston, telephone Preston 54868.

### Ambulance Service

The ambulance needs for Longridge are supplied by the service operated from Broughton House, Garstang Road, which deals with most of the area of Health Division No.4 north of the Ribble, of which Longridge forms part. The ambulance vehicles are under radio control.

### Home Nursing and Midwifery Service

A team of seven nurses serve the Longridge and district area. The duties of these nurses include care of patients in their own homes, and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases. Expectant mothers who are confined at home are also attended by them.

### Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Longridge and help a variety of cases including confinement, sickness, old age and infirmity and tuberculosis cases. Night Helps are also employed where needed.

### Child Welfare Centre

There is a weekly Child Welfare session held at the School Clinic, King Street, Longridge, every Tuesday afternoon. A doctor and Health Visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are also sold at the centre.

### School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the School Clinic, King Street, Longridge. Clinic sessions are held for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

### Vaccinations & Immunisations

Vaccinations and immunisations of children against Polio, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Measles and Smallpox are available free of charge at the County Council Clinic, as is vaccinations for Rubella (German Measles) for girls between 11 and 14 years of age.

### Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

### Welfare Service

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to adequately care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted. One such home - Fell View is situated in Longridge and accommodates 51 persons.

A free chiropody service is available for elderly people, registered for handicapped persons and expectant mothers.



# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases:-

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Infective Jaundice	Dysentery	Meningitis	Food Poisoning	Whooping Cough
0 -		5					
1 -		11					
2 -	1	7					1
3 -	2	15					
4 -	10	10					
5 -	23	34		1			
10 -	2	1					
15 -			1			1	
25 and over			3	2	2		
Total cases all ages	38	83	4	3	2	1	1
Total deaths	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total cases removed to Hospital	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil

The total number of notifications is 132 as compared with 32 cases in 1969.

The increase in infectious disease notifications was mainly due to there being 26 more cases of scarlet fever, and 76 more cases of measles. There were 7 less cases of infective jaundice than in the previous year.

The greatest number of cases in a single disease is measles, there being 83 as against 7 reported last year.

The three cases of dysentery reported were confined to two families and were not connected. Specimens from all contacts and members of the family were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, all three specimens from each contact being found to be negative.

## SCHOOLS

There are seven schools in the Longridge district providing primary and secondary education. Below is shown the sanitary conditions prevailing at these schools, at the end of the year.

No. of schools with fresh water closets	7
No. of schools with drainage to public sewers	6
No. of schools with drainage to private treatment works	1
No. of schools with dustbins	7
No. of schools with water supply from public mains	7
No. of schools with satisfactory drinking facilities	7
No. of schools with satisfactory washing facilities	7
No. of schools with satisfactory yard surfaces	7

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Type of food premises in trade	Total No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with reg. 16	No. of Premises to which reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with reg. 19
Grocer	13	13	13	13
Greengrocer	5	5	5	5
Licensed Premises	11	11	11	11
Off-Licensed Premises	1	1	1	1
Fish and Chips	3	3	3	3
Confectioners	5	5	5	5
Butchers	5	5	5	5
Cafes	3	3	3	3
Sweets	7	7	Nil	Nil
Poultry Establishments	2	2	2	2
Canteens	4	4	4	4

The table below shows that 63 samples of raw milk were submitted for examination for brucellosis, all were satisfactory with regards to ring test, biological tests, and culture test.

### REPORT ON MILK SAMPLES

The results of the samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examinations and biological tests are shown below:-

#### RESULTS

Result	Positive	Negative	No Result
Tuberculosis	Nil	10	Nil
Brucellosis - Ring Test	Nil	63	Nil
Culture Test	Nil	10	Nil
Biological Test	Nil	10	Nil

Statutory Tests

No. of samples submitted 12

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:			
Methylene Blue Test	9	1	Nil
Heat Treated Milk:			
Methylene Blue Test	1	Nil	Nil
Phosphatase Test	1	Nil	Nil

Dr. Wade, the County Medical Officer of Health, supplied the following information of the results of food and drugs samples taken in Longridge during 1970.

A total of 28 samples was obtained comprising 18 milks (4 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 10 others as follows:

1 Mushroom Gravy Mix	2 Ice Lollies
1 Ice Cream	1 Lancashire Cheese
1 Smoked Rainbow Trout Pate	1 Cake Decorations
2 Ice Cream	1 Sweets

The County Analyst reports that all the above samples were genuine.

### BRUCELLOSIS

In regard to milk sampling particular attention has been paid to sampling for Brucella infection which if present in milk can cause the disease called undulant fever in man. Pastuerisation renders the milk safe for consumption. The alternative action of course is the eradication of the disease from dairy herds and the Government scheme towards this end is now gaining momentum.

No. of registered herds - 2



## M E A T

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the district and used by the owner to supply his two shops situated in the district.

The annual inspection of the slaughterhouse by the Ministry Veterinary Officer found the buildings and equipment satisfactory and complying with the Slaughterhouse Regulations.

One hundred and forty-five cattle, five hundred and sixty-nine sheep and one hundred and eighty-five pigs were slaughtered and inspected during the year, of these, thirty-one cattle, nine sheep and two pigs had some part or organ condemned, in no case was it necessary to condemn a whole carcase, the class of animal being killed being of high quality.

No evidence of tuberculosis was found during the year, and no case of cysticercosis was found, therefore it was not necessary to carry out refrigeration treatment.

## FOOD HYGIENE

The standard of hygiene found in the food shops is satisfactory and advice given and improvements suggested have been well accepted and acted upon.

There is still the adapted small shop which despite alterations carried out fell short of the high standard required for satisfactory working conditions in food premises.

The vehicles used for mobile shops are improving in standard and being more satisfactorily maintained. There are now a number of units providing the necessary hot water for hand-washing in these vehicles.

## CLEAN AIR

There has been some minor complaints of smoke and soot being discharged from an industrial plant. This has been found to be due to operating problems. A number of visits have been carried out and the management have been made aware of their responsibilities and some improvement has resulted.

This district is not scheduled as a black area as regards smoke pollution and no action has yet been taken regarding the establishment of a smoke controlled area. There has in the past been problems experienced in the provision of satisfactory smokeless fuels to such areas.

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Longridge area is the responsibility of the Preston and District Water Board and I am grateful to Mr. J.F. Bailey, the Water Engineer and Manager, for supplying the statistics relating to the water supplied to Longridge. The supply continues to be an upland water source collected from Longridge Fell, water being piped from the Dilworth Reservoir situated above the township. The quality has been good and no complaints of tainting have been received. No restrictions were put on the use of water. The supply throughout the year being plentiful.

Chemical and bacteriological tests have as in the past been carried out at the laboratory in Chapel Brow, Longridge, where weekly tests and examinations are undertaken as a routine measure throughout the year.

In the case of the Longridge water supply, 26 bacteriological samples of treated water from taps on consumer's premises were taken and 2 samples from intakes and reservoirs. All the treated water samples proved satisfactory except one unsatisfactory sample which was due to work being carried out on the main, a further sample was found to be satisfactory.

The following is a chemical analysis of a sample of water taken in the Longridge district.

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C.)	80.0
Oxygen required to oxydise (in 15 mins.)	0.23
(in 3 hours)	0.42
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.034
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.078
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.30
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	16.0
Temporary Hardness	2.0
Permanent Hardness	34.0
Total Hardness	36.0
pH Value	7.3
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Colour 7 Hazen

The following is a bacteriological examination taken from a Longridge tap.

Remarks: pH 7.2, Colour 7 Hazen, Chlorine residual 0.04 p.p.m.

### Organisms growing on Yeastrel Agar, per 1 m.l. of Water

Cultivated for 3 days at 20°C - 22°C	-
Cultivated for 2 days at 37°C	0

### Coli-Aerogenes Bacteria

Found in	0	m.l.
Not found in	100	m.l.

McCrary - No. per 100 m.l. 0

Sub-cultured to 44°C: Positive faecal B. Coli 0  
Organisms of the I.A.C. Group 0

REPORT: The results are satisfactory.

### PRIVATE SUPPLIES

There are four farms on private supplies situated above the level of the reservoirs supplying the towns mains. One bacteriological sample was taken which was found to be satisfactory.



### Supply to Houses

There were 80 premises newly connected during the year, 53 being built for private ownership and 27 by the Local Authority.

At the end of the year the number of dwelling houses connected to the public mains was 2248 serving an estimated population of 6,398. There are no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

### General

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency and the analysis shows that no contamination occurred during the year. The fluoride content of the mains supply is 0.06 per million.

### Sanitary Accommodation

The following comparative table show the type of accommodation existing in dwelling houses.

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Freshwater closets	1829	1878	1947	2041	2215	2285	2380	2490	2589
Wastewater closets	81	79	50	36	35	34	26	22	22
Pail closets	58	55	53	33	30	27	26	22	20
Privy	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	5
Baths	1154	1206	1269	1337	1453	1550	1639	1743	1833



# HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year.

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
By the Local Authority	3	24
By other Local Authorities	None	None
Other bodies or persons	53	None

## 1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:-

(1)a. Total No. of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	91
b. No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.	165
(2) Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.	23
(3) No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	14

## 2. Houses Demolished:-

In Clearance Areas:- (Housing Act, 1957 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year Persons Families</u>
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil Nil
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil Nil
3. Houses on land acquired under section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil Nil

Not in Clearance Area:-

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	6	Nil Nil
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## 3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

1. Under Sections 16 (4) 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	1	} 9	4
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	4		
3. Parts of building closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

## 4. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by Local Authority	25	0
2. After formal notice under a Public Health Act	Nil	Nil
3. Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

5. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957):-

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of separate dwellings contained in column 1</u>
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year:		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation:-		
a. Under Section 48	0	0
b. Under Section 17(2)	3	3
c. Under Section 46	0	0
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under sections 34 or 53	0	0

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants of houses in col.1</u>
	(1)	(2)

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.

Nil

Nil

Improvement Grants, Etc.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958  
and Housing Act 1969 - Improvements

	<u>Private bodies or individuals No. of Dwellings Houses or other buildings</u>	<u>Local Authority No. of dwellings houses or other buildings</u>
a. Submitted by Private individuals to local authority	1	-
b. Approved by local authority	-	-
c. Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-
d. Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
e. Work completed	-	-
f. Additional separate dwellings included in e. above.	-	-

House purchase and Housing Act 1959 and Housing Act 1961, 1964 and 1969  
Standard Grants:-

Action during year:

	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>
a. Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	27
b. Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	Nil
c. Total applications approved by local authority	28
d. Work completed	26

RENT ACT 1957

It was not found necessary to invoke statutory action under this Act.  
No Certificates of Disrepair were granted during the year.

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act 1961 within the district.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices		Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	2	2	-	-	-
Mechanical	29	48	-	-	-
Building Sites	6	12	-	-	-
TOTAL	37	62	-	-	-
	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
a. Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	7	-	-	-



Name		Age		Sex		Religion		Marital Status		Occupation		Education		Income		Assets		Liabilities		Notes	
John	Doe	35	Male	Protestant	Married	Teacher	High School	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$13,000	\$1,000	\$14,000	\$1,000	\$15,000	\$1,000	\$14,000	\$1,000		
Jane	Doe	32	Female	Catholic	Married	Homemaker	High School	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$13,000	\$1,000	\$14,000	\$1,000	\$15,000	\$1,000	\$14,000	\$1,000		
Robert	Smith	45	Male	Protestant	Married	Engineer	College	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$5,000	\$25,000	\$3,000	\$28,000	\$3,000	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$27,000	\$3,000		
Mary	Smith	42	Female	Catholic	Married	Homemaker	College	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$5,000	\$25,000	\$3,000	\$28,000	\$3,000	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$27,000	\$3,000		
William	Johnson	55	Male	Protestant	Married	Farmer	High School	\$15,000	\$8,000	\$23,000	\$3,000	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$22,000	\$2,000	\$23,000	\$2,000	\$21,000	\$2,000		
Elizabeth	Johnson	52	Female	Catholic	Married	Homemaker	High School	\$15,000	\$8,000	\$23,000	\$3,000	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$22,000	\$2,000	\$23,000	\$2,000	\$21,000	\$2,000		
James	Wilson	60	Male	Protestant	Married	Retired	College	\$12,000	\$6,000	\$18,000	\$2,000	\$16,000	\$1,000	\$17,000	\$1,000	\$18,000	\$1,000	\$17,000	\$1,000		
Anna	Wilson	58	Female	Catholic	Married	Homemaker	College	\$12,000	\$6,000	\$18,000	\$2,000	\$16,000	\$1,000	\$17,000	\$1,000	\$18,000	\$1,000	\$17,000	\$1,000		
Charles	Brown	70	Male	Protestant	Married	Retired	High School	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$12,000	\$1,000	\$11,000	\$500	\$11,500	\$500	\$12,000	\$500	\$11,500	\$500		
Grace	Brown	68	Female	Catholic	Married	Homemaker	High School	\$8,000	\$4,000	\$12,000	\$1,000	\$11,000	\$500	\$11,500	\$500	\$12,000	\$500	\$11,500	\$500		

Health Department,  
Berry Lane,  
LONGRIDGE.  
PR3 3LA.

The Public Health Inspector's Report  
for the year ended December, 1970

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my twenty-third Annual Report, covering the enviromental health of the district of Longridge together with observations on the many aspects of the work carried out by the health department.

The general routine work of the department has shown that conditions have been found to be satisfactory. Where action has had to be taken in nearly all cases, co-operation with the persons concerned has meant the abatement of the nuisance.

In only three cases was it found necessary to institute formal action which were complied with without recourse to legal action.

The general appearance of the district continues to improve with the increase in the number of property owners having their stone front buildings sandblasted.

The improved "face lift" gives a very pleasing new look and takes away the grim dark appearance of the local grit stone when subjected to the 50 to 150 years of smoke and pollution in the atmosphere.

Owners of houses lacking in the standard amenities in their houses are taking advantage of the Government Grant Scheme and more applications are being received, this also applies to discretionary grants which has also seen an increase in applications. These applications have seen an improvement in the position regarding the provision of proper water closet facilities in areas where there is no sewers available, by this means it will be possible to convert all the present unsatisfactory pail closets to the more suitable wash down water closet.

The general standard of hygiene in the shops and places where food is prepared and served is improving and it has been possible during visits to recommend improvements to help owners raise the standard further, though problems will always arise in the case of the converted house which has been changed to shop premises.

## DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Bakehouses, butchers' and green-grocers' shops	98
Drainage	68
Factories	61
Food inspections	172
Farms, dairies and milkshops	61
Inspections under the Housing Acts	31
Infectious diseases	131
Inspections under the Public Health Act	141
Licensed premises	14
Refuse collection and disposal	146
Rodent control	166
Schools	18
Shops	114
Slaughterhouses	52
Smoke observations	12
Miscellaneous	<u>406</u>
	<u>1,691</u>

## HOUSING

There were 80 new dwellings constructed during the year which was 14 less than last year. Of those, the Local Authority constructed 3 houses and 24 flats, the remaining 53 houses were built by Private enterprise.

The rate of house building showed a decrease of 41 over the last years figures, though the number of dwellings in course of erection would indicate that the building rate for 1971 will be increased, which will be maintained at the level of about 75 houses per year.

The Council owned properties amount to 317 and include 2 and 3 bedroomed houses in the main, together with bungalows, flats and a block of flats for the elderly.

There are 20 houses awaiting action for closing and demolition, 6 houses have been demolished as a result of action under section 17 of the Housing Act 1957 and five houses closed under Housing Acts.

During housing inspections, 14 houses were found not to be in all respects fit, but capable of being rendered fit. Twenty four houses were made fit by informal action and agreement with the owners.

Twenty seven applications were submitted and 28 approved for a full standard grant under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts 1961, 1964 and 1969. Work was completed in the case of 26 of the applications.

One application for an improvement grant was received.

No applications were received for a certificate of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.



## RODENT CONTROL

There are two trained Rodent Operators working on a part-time basis.

As in previous years there were no major infestations of rats and mice found during the period under review, the figures shown below show that infestations of rats were a little below last years figures, infestations of mice had increased slightly.

The service extended to domestic premises continue to be free to the occupier and where necessary treatments are carried out to adjoining properties if necessary.

Test baiting in the sewers revealed the presence of rats in two isolated parts of the sewer, these were treated and further tests proved negative. There are no very large diameter sewers in the district, and surcharging takes place in many parts of the existing system, this means that rats are not able to live in our sewers.

Commercial premises and farms are treated when requested by the owners and a charge is made on a time and material basis. No contracts are entered into. The table below shows the work carried out for the past twelve months ended 31st December, 1970.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
a) No. of properties in district	2,215	56
b) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	210	15
c) No. of (b) infested by - rats	35	1
mice	36	2
d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	159	10
e) No. of (d) infested by - rats	15	1
mice	14	1

### DRAINAGE

The position regarding the conversion of waste water closets to wash down water closets has remained unchanged during the year, there are still 22 waste water closets in the district. Two pail closets were converted to wash down water closets as a result of owners having a standard grant for improvements to their houses.

In addition to the 22 waste water closets requiring conversion, 20 pail closets are emptied each week, which it is hoped will be reduced as and when owners take advantage of the provisions of the Housing Acts to carryout necessary improvements.

There are 39 premises not on the water carriage system in the district.

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The position regarding meat inspection remains unchanged there being one licensed slaughterhouse in the district providing the meat requirements of two butchers shops.

One hundred percent inspection of animals is carried out, the number of animals dealt with during the year being 897 cows, sheep and pigs, the details of the condemnation are tabulated below.

No serious conditions of disease were found, all the animals killed being young and of first class quality.

In no animal was Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis found to be present. The weight of meat condemned amounted to 650 lbs. and was disposed of to a factory which carries out steam sterilisation before resale.

There are two poultry processing plants operating in the district with a throughput of approximately 42,000 birds during the year.

The weight of poultry found to be unfit for human consumption amounts to 3,000 lbs. per year.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	-	143	-	569	185
Number Inspected	-	143	-	569	185
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part of organ was condemned	-	31	-	9	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	-	21.7	-	1.6	1.1

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	None	None	None	None	None
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	None	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemned	None	None	None	None	None

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Lancashire County Council Acts or other local Acts are shown below:-

Type of business	No. registered at 31/12/69	No. of inspections of registered premises during the year
Butchers	5	44
Hawkers	1	6
Ice Cream	20	12

The number of food premises, by type of business, in district at end of year are shown below:-

Grocers	13	Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	5	Sweets, Minerals and	20
Meat Shops	5	Ice-cream	
Bakers and Confectioners	5	Catering Establishments	18
		Others	0

#### Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation Regulations 1963)

1. Number of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year Nil
2. Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to Amylase test and their results Nil



PUBLIC CLEANSING  
House and Trade Refuse Collection and Disposal

No serious problems occurred during the year, beyond that experienced by staff sickness, this being overcome by good co-operation by the staff. The mild winter made working conditions easier and weather did not create the hazards which can operate when snow and rain occurs.

It was possible to maintain a weekly collection of refuse and salvage, this being possible during bank holiday periods by working overtime on Saturday and during the evening.

The staff consists of:-  
1 driver/loader  
4 loaders  
1 tip attendant  
1 part-time rodent operator/  
handyman  
1 spare loader/paper bailer

The refuse vehicle is a diesel engined 25 cubic yard capacity rear loader with fore and aft tipper and packer plate.

Pail closets are collected by means of a special trailer hitched to a land-rover. The collected is now 20. It is hoped that this number will be further reduced as the premises are brought up to present day standards.

Refuse disposal is by means of controlled tipping at the Railway Quarry, one full time tip man being employed which helps to maintain the tip in a satisfactory manner.

Levelling of the tip and covering the refuse is carried out by the use of a Weatherill tractor using a  $\frac{7}{8}$  cubic yard bucket which has a four wheel drive with a lifting force of 33,000lbs, which enables material to be excavated for covering the tip.

Refuse is accepted from Fulwood U.D.C. as well as Longridge which make a total weight of 130 tons per week handled.

Next year will see a change, our present tip will cease during 1971. Fulwood have made arrangements to take their refuse to Frockleton, the Preston County Borough tip. Longridge will probably do the same.

Fly breeding has been controlled by the daily covering of the refuse and with the use of liquid and powder insecticides.

SALVAGE

The weight of waste paper collected shows a decrease on last year and amounts to 29.00 cwts per 1,000 per month as against 32.60 cwts for the year 1969. This loss of paper collected is difficult to understand, though collection was lost by the trailer being off the road and the paper bailer was replaced by a larger second hand machine.

The present position regarding waste paper at the Board Mills is not good and there is little likelihood of an improvement next year.

The gross receipts on the sale of paper salvage is £1,235 as against £1,266 in 1969.

All paper salvage is sent to The Thames Board Mills at Warrington.

Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold

	1969/70				1970/71			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Mixed Paper	63	1	0	0	54	13	0	0
Newspaper	22	14	0	0	21	16	0	0
Fibreboard	35	1	0	0	33	11	0	0
Ferrous Metal	4	6	2	8	3	9	1	3
Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0	27		1	0	11
Textiles	2	15	3	23	2	1	2	24
	127	19	3	2	114	19	0	10

Value of Salvage Sold

	1969/70	1970/71
	£	£
Mixed Paper	597.26	560.26
Newspaper	259.07	272.50
Fibreboard	409.47	402.60
Ferrous Metal	28.49	19.81
Non-Ferrous Metal	14.55	3.97
Textiles	28.47	29.73
	1337.91	1288.87

The Table below gives the Yield of Waste

Paper per 1,000 of population for the past ten years  
weight per 1,000 population per month

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cwts</u>
1961	39.0
1962	36.0
1963	35.3
1964	36.2
1965	39.5
1966	37.8
1967	33.0
1968	35.7
1969	32.6
1970	29.0

The following is a summary of the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage during the financial year ended 31st March, 1971, with the comparative figures for the two preceeding financial years.

Estimated Weight of Refuse and Salvage Collected

	1968/69			1969/70			1970/71		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
House and Trade Refuse	1040	0	0	1144	0	0	1150	0	0
Salvage	138	0	0	128	0	0	114	19	0
	1178	0	0	1272	0	0	1264	19	0

Cost of Collection and Disposal

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
	£	£	£
Refuse Collection	3,725	3,589	4,300
Motor Transport	2,045	2,045	2,400
Longridge contribution to tip maintenance	600	545	1 400
Salvage - baling and bonuses	1,013	1,013	1,284.40
	7,383	7,192	9,384.40
Less income:- Salvage sales	1,290	1,337	1,288
	6,093	5,855	8,096.40



Gross Income from Salvage for the past Ten Years

Year	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£
1961	120	16	3	24	1,143.21
1962	112	14	2	4	975.10
1963	113	3	2	7	994.00
1964	120	1	2	20	1,059.45
1965	135	0	3	1	1,243.88
1966	133	16	2	4	1,239.59
1967	115	18	2	13	1,076.38
1968	138	0	0	0	1,290.31
1969	128	0	0	0	1,337.94
1970	114	19	0	10	1,288.07
	1,232	11	2	27	11,647.93

CONCLUSION

May I express my thanks and appreciation to the members of the Council for their continued interest and support.

I would also like to thank my fellow officers and staff for their help and co-operation, and to once again thank Dr. Walker for his guidance and willing support at all times.

I am, Mrs. Riding and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

V.N.PAGE  
Public Health Inspector



